

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE AND FLANDERS.

GREAT ACTIVITY OVER THE WHOLE FRONT.

Heavy Fighting in Flanders.

London, April 12. A French communiqué states:—There is a violent artillery duel at certain points north of Montdidier and in the region of Lessigny. We repulsed last night and this morning two somewhat heavy attacks in the sector of Noyon. There is an intermittent cannonade on both banks of the Meuse. During March 28 enemy aeroplanes were brought down by anti-aircraft defences.

Activity of Guns on Both Sides.

London, April 11. Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters writing on April 10 says:—Relative quiet is prevailing from Hargard to Noyon. The French carried out a small infantry attack on Grivres Châssis, locally improving their position in the park. Guns are active on both sides all along the front. Along the whole front the Germans have done little trench digging. Enemy airmen are more active but are showing little inclination to take the offensive, chiefly patrolling their own side of the front in powerful groups of a dozen or more machines with the object of preventing our flights.

German Official Message.

London, April 11. A German wireless official message states:—Between Armentières and Festubert we stormed Boisgny and Neuve Chapelle. We crossed Lys at Boussois and captured Hollébæk. Yesterday we stormed the Messines height and pushed forward as far as Ploegsteert Wood. We reached the Ploegsteert and Armentières Road. The prisoners captured now number over 10,000 including a Portuguese general.

The Situation In Flanders.

London, April 11. Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters writing in the evening, states:—The situation in Flanders is generally regarded to-day as being fairly well in hand, but fighting continues on a heavy scale and is likely to continue. What success the Germans have achieved has developed out of an advance in the centre of the original front. The attack was helped by misty weather. The territory which the enemy has overrun was very sparsely populated by civilians and as regards the character of the country is a barren gain. Moreover, the enemy communications have lengthened across long tracts of clay. The weather improved in the morning, when effectively co-operating in large numbers. After 10 o'clock in the morning the enemy formidably attacked against Hollébæk. Fighting with great intensity followed. Massed waves of the enemy advanced over heavy ground slaking Roesbeek, making a great target for riflemen and machine-guns. The execution is described as being terrible. Comparatively few of the enemy got to grips with the defenders. Eventually the attack was completely repulsed, the straggling retreat being followed by field guns until the enemy disappeared in the mist. Around Ploegsteert Wood and Estates there has been continual fighting. The results are at present not known. The enemy brought up more reserves and we also have thrown in reinforcements. North-west of Armentières and in the direction of Ploegsteert large bodies of German infantry are reported to be missing by airmen. Artillery was heavily concentrated there. The evacuation of Armentières was carried out very successfully, the enemy not attempting to press our retirement. The whole place is a vast cess pit of mustard gas and the soldiers have had a welcome release therefrom.

Sir Douglas Haig's Report.

London, April 11. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in a communiqué states:—The enemy pressed attacks strongly all day long on the whole of the northern battle front. Fresh divisions are continually heavily assaulted in the region of Lys river, between Loos and Lessigny. Our Fifty-First Division, best off, incessantly attacks inflicting great losses and recaptured positions by vigorous counter attacks. There is heavy fighting at Estaires and between Estaires and Steenwerck. In this sector the enemy attacked in strength and pushed back our line to just north of these places. The enemy determinedly attacked this morning north of Armentières and made some progress in the neighbourhood of Ploegsteert Wood. Our Ninth Division completely repulsed with great loss another heavy attack in the neighbourhood of Wytschaete and Hollébæk. Fighting continues along the whole front between Le Bassee Canal and Ypres-Comines Canal.

Heavy Fighting Near Ploegsteert, Messines and Wytschaete.

London, April 11. In a communiqué Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states:—The battle is continuing on the whole front from Le Bassee Canal to Ypres-Comines Canal. Severe fighting occurred in the neighbourhood of the Lys and Lys Canal from about Lestrem to Armentières. We have withdrawn from Armentières, which is full of gas. The situation is a little changed. North of Armentières heavy fighting continued up to a late hour last night in the neighbourhoods of Ploegsteert, Messines and Wytschaete.

The Nation's Anxiety.

London, April 12. The nation is watching with an anxiety unprecedented in the progress of the critical battle in northern France. The anxiety is mingled with admiration for the tenacity of the British troops, who are contesting every foot of ground with a stubbornness that has made the enemy pay dearly for his slow advance. As the struggle has swayed on the thirty miles front, observers here in Paris are divided in their opinions of the enemy intentions, one section regarding the new offensive as a diversion meant to draw off British reserves while preparing for a fresh attack at Amiens. The other section believes that it is a definite and systematic attempt to destroy the British Army and break through to Calais, while holding the French in the scut. The consensus of opinion now favours the latter theory.

The Siamese Mission in Paris.

London, April 12. Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the Siamese Minister presented the members of the Siamese Mission to President Poincaré who congratulated them upon their work.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE AND FLANDERS.

Our Aviators Active.

London, April 11. Reporting on aviation Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states:—Despite the unfavourable weather yesterday our airmen bombed and machine-gunned enemy troops. The most complete success to us at the average height of two hundred feet, which is very heavy gun fire. Enemy aircraft were also bombed. We destroyed a heavy gun and drove down one. Seven of our machines were down. We raided Luxembourg station to-day and dropped over a ton of bombs. Several bursts were observed. All the machines returned despite considerable gun fire.

General Foch's Position.

London, April 12. In the House of Commons, Mr. Birar Law, replying to a question as to the position of General Foch, said that the Versailles Council which had so far been working out plans and details concerned, was still going on. General Foch, who was Chairman of the Council, had necessarily taken on other work. He was appointed with the full approval, not merely of the Government but of the Generals concerned, to direct the strategy of both armies, exercising powers of a Generalissimo and directing the strategy of the present battle. Mr. Birar Law did not think that there was a man inside or outside of the House who was not thankful for this.

THE MAN POWER BILL.

Another Amendment Defeated.

London, April 12. The House of Commons, sitting in Committee on the Man Power Bill, considered an amendment substituting the age limit to forty-eight years instead of fifty. The amendment was defeated by 282 to 152.

The Progress of the Bill.

London, April 12. The House of Commons adopted the Gaullot's Resolution regarding the Man Power Bill, which will leave the Commons on Tuesday, and pass through all its stages in the Lords by Thursday.

The "Irish Times" Prediction.

London, April 12. The Dublin Unionist journal, the *Irish Times*, writes Mr. Dillon to make a bargain with the Government, and suggests that six weeks before Conscription is in working order, the Nationalists will undertake to raise seven divisions voluntarily.

A Nationalist Protest.

London, April 12. The Nationalist candidate Mr. Dooley, at the request of his supporters, has decided as a protest against conscription not to contest North King's County against the Sinn Féin candidate. Polling had been fixed for April 26. Mr. Dillon, the Nationalist leader, telegraphed advising the abandonment of the contest.

AMERICA'S WAR PREPARATIONS.

United States Coastwise Lines Taken Over.

London, April 12. Reuter's correspondent at Washington telegraphs that President Wilson has issued a Proclamation directing the taking over of all coastwise shipping lines by noon on April 13, by the Railroad Administrations, for operation during the period of the war. The Proclamation says that they will be devoted mainly to transports of troops and war materials.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S WAR MEASURES.

Eligible Unmarried Men not to Leave Colony.

London, April 12. Reuter's correspondent at St. John's, Newfoundland, telegraphs that the Legislative Council will meet on April 23, to consider measures to maintain the strength of the Newfoundland Regiment. An Order-in-Council has been issued forbidding the departure from the Colony of all eligible unmarried men.

THE LONG RANGE GUN BOMBARDMENT.

4 Killed 21 Injured.

London, April 12. Reuter's correspondent at Paris telegraphs that the long range gun bombardment yesterday hit Croche, killing 4 and injured 21.

EFFECT OF THE AGE RAISING.

Only Seven Per Cent. Required This Year.

London, April 12. In the House of Commons, Sir Auckland Geddes intimated that only seven per cent. of the men affected by the raising of the age limit would be required this year. The remaining ninety-three per cent. would remain in civil life. If three or four years were out of the age limit the same number of men would be taken from a smaller block and be less fit physically on average grounds. Sir Charles Seely stated that the young men in the Nottingham area had not selected service by ballot but were recruiting reluctantly.

GERMANY'S TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

A "Tragic Record" Revealed.

London, April 12. The report of the Committee, presided over by Mr. Justice Younger, on enemy treatment of British war prisoners on the Western Front, constitutes another tragic record of German brutality and calculated deception. It shows that prisoners of war have been systematically compelled to engage in work forbidden by the laws of war, close behind the firing line, thereby deliberately exposed to enemy and Allied gunfire. These inhuman conditions continued after the Anglo-German agreement of last year, under which no prisoners of war should be employed in any way within three kilometres of the firing line. An instance is quoted where condemned shell killed seven and wounded four prisoners of war from Belgium.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S STATEMENT.

The Controversy Developing.

London, April 12. The controversy between M. Clemenceau and the Austrian Emperor is developing into a most important one. The official Vienna statement which was mentioned last night by Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, was a telegram which the Emperor sent to the Kaiser yesterday, in which he says, inter alia:—I do not consider M. Clemenceau's false and untrue statement that I recognized that France had a just claim to the re-acquisition of Alsace and Lorraine. At a moment when Austria-Hungarian guns are thundering jointly with German cannon on the western front it hardly needs proof that I am fighting for these provinces exactly as if it were a question of my own lands. In face of this eloquent proof of our full community of aims I deem it superfluous to waste words on M. Clemenceau's false assertion. Nevertheless, I desire to take this opportunity of assuring you of the complete solidarity existing between you and me, your Empire and mine. No intrigues and no attempts, no matter from whom they proceed, will impair our loyal comradeship of arms and we shall jointly enforce an honourable peace."

A Paris official message says that a Note was issued last night as a reply to the foregoing. The Note says that Emperor Karl compels the French Government to give prompt reply. The Note reproduces the text of a long letter communicated on March 31, 1917, by Prince Sixte of Bourbon, brother-in-law of Emperor Karl, to President Poincaré, who, with the Prince's assent forwarded it immediately to the French Premier. The following are the chief passages:—My Dear Sixte.—At the end of the third year of war which has brought so much mourning and pain into the world, none our disputes the military advantages won by my troops, especially in the Balkans. France on her side has shown magnificent power of resistance and stem. We sincerely admire the bravery of her army and the spirit of sacrifice of the whole French people. It is particularly agreeable to me that, though momentarily opponents, no real divergence of views or aspirations separates my Empire from France. I am justified in hoping that my lively sympathies for France, joined by those of the prevalent monarchy, will forever prevent a return to a state of war, for which no responsibility can be assigned to this end, and to show the reality of these sentiments I beg you to convey secretly and officially to President Poincaré that I shall support by every means, using all my personal influence with my Allies, France's just claims regarding Alsace-Lorraine. Further, Belgium should be entirely re-established in her sovereignty, keeping the whole of her African possessions, without prejudice or compensation for her loss."

Demonstration Against Count Czernin.

London, April 12.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam learns from Vienna that a monster Czech demonstration against Count Czernin is being organized at Prague. The Premier had an audience with the Emperor in that connection.

An official statement declares that M. Clemenceau's assertion as regards the Emperor's Alsace-Lorraine letter is pure invention. The fact that Austria-Hungarian troops are fighting on the western front and are in possession of Alsace-Lorraine proves beyond doubt the Emperor's faithfulness as an ally.

Austrian Premier Hurries to Vienna.

London, April 12.

Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent telegraphs that Count Czernin has hurriedly returned to Vienna from Bucharest.

PRODUCTION OF BRITISH MUNITIONS.

Considerable Increased Output.

London, April 12.

Mr. Kellaway, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Munitions, out-lined, at Bedford, the progress of the production of munitions. The increase in the first two months of 1918 as compared with last year was as follows:—Light guns thirty per cent; medium guns fifty-seven per cent; heavy guns thirty-eight per cent; machine guns ninety-six per cent; shells eighty-three per cent; tanks thirty-nine per cent; aeroplanes 225 per cent; and auto engines 245 per cent. The average weekly production of aeroplanes in 1918 equalled the average production for two months of 1916. Simultaneously men were being steadily released for the army. Over 100,000 men were released during 1917. The army was as well equipped to-day as when the German offensive began. All the guns lost had been replaced. We were actually stronger in machine guns than at the beginning of the battle. Actually, we were as strong if not stronger. The lost tanks were being replaced by a superior model, whilst the ammunition had been more than made good.

THE VLADIVOSTOK SITUATION.

A Purely Local Affair.

London, April 12.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that owing to murders of Japanese at Vladivostok by bands of robbers, Anglo-Japanese warships at Vladivostok had landed parties to protect the British Consulate and Japanese subjects. The Government had no reason to think that the American Government disapproved of the action, which was of purely local significance.

RUSSIA'S BALTIC FLEET.

Sailing from Helsinki to Kronstadt.

London, April 12.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the First Squadron of the Russian Baltic Fleet, composed of battleships and cruisers, has arrived at Kronstadt from Helsinki. The Second Squadron, comprising torpedo-boats and submarines, is reported at Kronstadt. The Third Squadron of transports, armed merchantmen and obsolete torpedo-boats left Helsinki last night. The total number of vessels reported is 150 hundred.

AWARDS FOR FAR EASTERN INDIAN SOLDIERS.

London, April 12.

The London Gazette announces that Military medals have been awarded to Naik Rabi Singh and Naik Chaitan Hussain, both of the Hongkong and Singapore Garrison Artillery. (See also on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The Telegraph.)

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, April 12.

The silver market is quiet.

ADVICE TO MOTORISTS.

Japan is the most considerate country in the world in the way of trying to smooth out the language difficulty for foreigners.

How exceptionally great this difficulty is may be partly guessed from the following regulations which were issued by the police of "certain place" to a foreigner who had taken out a motor licence.

1.—You must drive your automobile at the speed of eight knots per hour on the city road and at 12 knots per hour on the country roads.

2.—In narrow place of road, corner and bridge speed slowly.

3.—When you see the policeman throwing up his hand you must not drive in front of him.

4.—When you pass the corner and the bridge ring the horn.

5.—When you get ahead of the policeman on foot or the cow or the horse, you must ring the horn.

6.—When you meet the cow or the horse speed slowly and take the curb to ring the horn and not be afraid of them. Drive slowly when you meet the horse or the cattle, do not make them afraid and carefully make the sound. If they afraid the sound you must escape a little while at the side of the road till they pass away.

7.—When you drive the motor car do not leave the driver seat and take care lest unexpected trouble happen.

8.—Do not drive the motor car when you get drunk and do not smoke on the driver seat.

9.—When two cars are driving in the same road, if there is another car in front of yours or behind yours you must keep 60 yards away from him if you go ahead of him ring horn and pass him.

GENERAL NEWS.

Promotion.
Cpl. F. A. Musgrave, of the Shanghai Waterworks, has been promoted Sergeant and is in very good health, in Salonika.

Tokio Smallpox Epidemic.
The smallpox epidemic in Tokio continues. An official is reported to blame Shanghai for the outbreak because a foreigner from Shanghai went to Tokio and was there treated for chicken-pox, whereas he had smallpox. Why should Shanghai be blamed for Tokio's error, queries the *N. C. Daily News*.

Matches on Strike.
The *Daily Express* Calcutta correspondent writes: "English matches are now selling here at the rate of six for a penny—six individual matches, not boxes! Japanese matches are being imported by the million, but they are of the ultra-safe kind—most of them will not only strike either on the box or anywhere else."

Mr. & Mrs. G. Mason.
Mr. and Mrs. Gregory Mason left Tokio on the 1st inst. for Peking. After several weeks in China Mr. Mason will sail from Shanghai for France, where he will be the *Outlook's* correspondent with the Allied armies. Mrs. Mason will return to New York, from where she will proceed to France later, states the *Japan Advertiser*.

Arrest of Hunan Mint Chief.
Tsoo Tien-chou, Chief of the Copper Mint in Changsha has been arrested by General Chang Ching-ying on a charge of supplying the rebels with food and money, while the latter occupied the city. The Hunan residents in the Capital are working hard to intercede on behalf of the culprit by wiring requests to General Chang for his release.

"Cheer" from Japan.
To carry cheer into the trenches of France, a group of Japanese business men are trying to obtain \$100,000 or more by public subscription before May 31, and will place the fund at the disposal of a commission of three to be despatched to France by the Japanese Y. M. C. A. early in June. Baron Nakajima presided at a luncheon given to Tokio newspaper editors, last week, when the campaign was launched. General Hibiki is at the head of a similar mission now in France.

\$75,000 for Two Legs.
New York, March 6.—Private Henry Bauman of Company C, 47th Infantry, who saved the Norfolk & Western Railway Company because his legs were cut off by a train while he was guarding the railroad's yards at Lynchburg, Va., was awarded a verdict of \$75,000 last night by a jury in Justice Dagro's part of the Supreme Court. Bauman sued for \$150,000. His case had been on trial for ten days. Breibart & Breibart were his attorneys.

Rev. George and Mrs. Sparham.
Through the departure of the Rev. George and Mrs. Sparham of the London Mission of Shanghai, says the *C. C. Post*, a tie with the port is being broken which stretches back to very early days. Mrs. Sparham was born in Wuchang where her father, the late Dr. Griffith John, was the first foreigner to secure a footing in the city, and Mr. Sparham has been one of the best known members of the mission circle in Hankow for the third of a century. They are appointed to Shanghai by the Home Board, and once again Hankow has to put up with a serious loss for the benefit of the Settlement on the Huangpu.

Yellowish Teeth Beat.
A warning to fair-haired persons to look after their teeth with especial care between the ages of 18 and 25 years is given by a Japanese dental surgeon in the *Dental Record*, London. From his observations in practice Dr. Yamagishi is led to believe that the enamel covering the teeth of light-haired persons affords less protection to the underlying pulp than the enamel of the darker-haired, and shows greater susceptibility to the attacks of germs of decay in early adult life. The best teeth for use and durability, if not for beauty, are, according to the same authority, not the classic pearly white ones beloved of poets, but slightly dark-coloured teeth, with translucent yellowish tint. Teeth of this quality best resist the action of decay-causing bacteria.

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SHANGHAI COUNCIL COMMITTEES FOR 1918.

The following will be the Office Bearers and Standing Committees for the ensuing year:

Chairman: Mr. E. C. Pearce.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper.

Finance Committee: Count Jozefski, Baron Fujimura and Mr. E. C. Pearce.

Works Committee: Messrs. Ezra, Merriman and Richards.

Watch Committee: Messrs. White Cooper, Johnstone and White.

The Council's representatives on the Sub-Committees will be as follows:

On the "Electrotricity Committee," Messrs. White and White-Cooper; on the Health Committee, Messrs. White and White-Cooper; on the Permanent Education Committee, Mr. White-Cooper and on the Foreign Educational Committee, Mr. Pearce; on the Chinese Educational Committee, Mr. Ezra; on the Band Committee, Mr. White; on the Public Recreation Ground Committee, Mr. Merriman.

The membership of the Committees will, accordingly, be as follows:

Electricity Committee: Messrs. Borkin, Neil, Peabody, White and White-Cooper.

Health Committee: Messrs. White Cooper, Hale and White and Drs. Jackson and Marshall.

Permanent Education Committee: Rev. Dr. Haskett Pitt, Messrs. Ezra, Master Pearce and White-Cooper.

Foreign Educational Committee: Messrs. Billingham and Merriman, Messrs. Dawson and Pearce, and Dr. Ivy.

Chinese Educational Committee: Rev. Hopkins Ree, Messrs. Ezra Phillips, Shen Tun-ho and Chiohien Nieh.

Band Committee: Messrs. White and Green.

Parade Committee: Mr. James Hogg, Rev. Brother Just and Mr. Poole.

Library Committee: Mr. Master and Rev. Dr. MacGillivray.

The Tack.

As the wild boar that once in forests ran
Is schooled and trained to be the friend of man;

As from the scrobes latterly is born

The patient ox that treadeth out the corn;

As the wild boar, transmuted by descent;

Becomes "the gentleman that pays the rent";

So the weird monster of a year ago—

Pictured in fond imagination's glow

As delinotherium of an older time,

Isothyssaurus of primeval slime,

Or pterodactyl—is transmogrified

To sweet docility, hisullen pride

Tempered to service, kindly to the bit,

Domesticated, frightened not a whit

By din of crowded cities, even named

Jolian, yet not apostate, nor ashamed

By gathering gifts that patriot tears may yield

To serve at home the cause he serves afield.

F. H. J.

NOTICE

HONGKONG DOG, CAT,
POULTRY AND PIGEON SHOW

1918.

THE above Show will be held at the Race Course on SATURDAY, the 27th April.

Entrance fees for Dogs and/or Cats \$2 each exhibit.

No entrance fee for Poultry or Pigeons.

Entry forms and a specimen cage for exhibiting Poultry are now available.

Entries close to the Undersigned up to noon, the 13th April.

G. W. GEGG.

Hon. Secretary & Treasurer
c/o Messrs. HUGHES
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Hongkong, 26th March, 1918.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1918.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1918.

GERMANY AND INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

All the world knows how thoroughly unscrupulous regarding treaties the Germans have proved themselves to be. So long as it suits them to observe their pledged word all goes well, but when such clashes with their interests, their pledge is forgotten and the treaty is merely a "scrap of paper." There is good reason to believe that in regard to the question of international arbitration they have all along been equally untrustworthy. It will be remembered that the reply of the German Government on September 21st, to the Pope's Note laid great stress on Germany's love of peace and arbitration. The love of peace, as befitting a State whose history consists of wars of aggression, was unqualified. Germany did indeed welcome his Holiness' "conviction" that, in the future, the material power of arms must be superseded by the moral power of right," from which was to follow, "according to the view of His Holiness, the simultaneous diminution of the armed forces of all States and the institution of obligatory arbitration in international disputes." She proceeded, however, to indicate that "the few hopeful expression" of the "new spirit" must be, not only limitation of armaments, but "the true freedom of the high seas," and that then, and only then, when the sea power of Germany had been satisfactorily substituted for that of Britain, would the task arise of deciding international differences by arbitration, "the great peace-producing effect of which we fully recognise." Still, even if qualified by conditions precedent, the law of arbitration was there, and burnt with a pale flame; and those who enjoy fine writing, and the enunciation of excellent sentiments which bind the writer to precisely nothing at all were no doubt gratified by the German message. But some, who care little for excellent sentiments and a good deal for vulgar fact, may have reflected that, a few years ago, Germany had a great opportunity of translating her love of peace and arbitration into concrete action; and that not only did she not avail herself of that opportunity, but took very great trouble to prevent the rest of the world achieving any valuable results in the matter. "Up to this war," said Mr. Balfour on December 19th, "and until it suited them diplomatically, the Germans have been the people who have stood in the way of every reform in international relations." The story of the arbitration proposals at the two Hague Conferences proves this accusation up to the hilt; and it is worth looking briefly at what took place, and afterwards considering why Germany acted as she did.

Many will remember the high hopes amid which the first Hague Conference met in 1899; for very large sections of every nation, outside Germany, desired obligatory arbitration in international disputes as a means of keeping the peace. The well-known German writer on International Law, Dr. Hans Weisberg, says as to this: "That outside Germany nearly all States with their whole strength desired to bring this idea (obligatory arbitration) to victory, shows that it was ripe for decision."

Anyone who wants to see in a nutshell how Germany brought to nothing the hopes of the world can see it in the main clause (No. 10) of the Arbitration Convention of 1899 as finally settled— "In questions of a judicial nature, and in the first place in questions of interpretation or application of International Conventions, the High Contracting Powers recognise arbitration as the most efficient and at the same time the most equitable means of deciding disputes which have not been resolved through diplomatical channels." This clause is merely a pious opinion. What it might have been, but for Germany's opposition, can be seen in the now numerous arbitration treaties between single Powers which refer to obligatory arbitration of all differences without exception.

Russia's Deplorable Plight.

That the Russians by their pusile conduct in their negotiations with the Germans would make a deplorable mess of things was everywhere held to be a foregone conclusion, but that they would bungle matters so badly as turns out to be the case would hardly have been thought credible. In one of yesterday's telegrams we have the exact state of affairs laid bare, and the facts revealed are a striking commentary both as regards the weakness and folly of the Russians and the thoroughly unscrupulous nature of the German demands. Russia, by her previous Treaty with Germany—the country that only observes Treaty obligations when it suits its convenience to do—lost no less than 180,000 square miles of territory, apparently rich and fertile land, for we read that it has a population of less than fifty-six million. Besides this tremendous territorial blow, Russia has now the satisfaction of knowing that, in close contiguity to her is a population which more and more will be influenced by Germany, and become more and more alienated from the land that was for so long part of their Empire. The Russians have indeed got themselves into a deplorable plight, but for that they have none to thank but their own weak and self-willed selves.

Hongkong's Man Power.

The news of the second great German attempt to smash through the British line in the west has doubtless been received in the Colony with that same feeling of confidence that marked the receipt of the first intimation that the 1918 German offensive had begun, but it is also to be hoped that there is a full appreciation of the gravity of the situation. At Home it has been realized that this year is going to be the supreme test of the Allies, and, in preparation to ensure success, the military age limit is being raised and an extensive culling out from industries previously classed "vital" is taking place. In face of the new position there are not a few in Hongkong who wonder whether the Colony has done all in the way of man power that it might, for it is due to the powers that be to see that every available single man is spared before married men at home of fifty years of age are suddenly withdrawn from civil life and have to face the hardships of the trenches. Mr. Lloyd George's candid speech reveals that the gravest crisis in the history of the Empire is being passed through and it is due to Hongkong's sense of honour to know that not a single man is being retained when he might be performing more vital important work elsewhere. In view of the many opinions which have been expressed, it is hoped that the local authorities will take some action, so if it is only once again to give forth that Hongkong has no further contribution of men to give.

Concrete Vessels.

The rumour, which, by the way, comes from Japan, to the effect that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company, and Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, the two premier shipping companies on the China Coast, have given orders for the construction of four concrete boats, 8,900; 5,000 and two of 1,500 tons, will be received with great interest in shipping circles everywhere in Hongkong and China. If the rumour is true, the building of these concrete vessels will no doubt do great deal towards relieving some of the strain on the existing tonnage, a strain which is felt on this coast as it is felt in other waters.

Tokyo's Population.
According to a recent census the population of Tokyo is now 2,349,839.

DAY BY DAY.

WHAT A LOT OF TIME WOULD BE SAVED, IF SOME OF THE TIME LOST IN HURRYING HADN'T BEEN WASTED.

To-morrow is the anniversary

of the capture of Rangoon by the British in 1852.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 1½d.

Spotted Fever.

There were fifteen cases of spotted fever notified yesterday, nine of these being from the City of Victoria and six from other districts. The total number of deaths was 10. All the sufferers were Chinese.

Company Register.

It is notified in the Government Gazette that at the expiration of three months from the date hereof the Pacific Transportation Company, Limited, will cause to be struck off the Register and the Company will be dissolved.

Alleged Fraud.

Before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese named Alfred Lay, alias Lai Yuk-chu, was charged with converting to his own use £26 less \$10, entrusted to him for safe keeping by Mrs. Blanche Tipis, a Chinese woman. Application was made by Sergeant Willis for the case to be remanded, and his Worship agreed.

Merely Watching.

A Chinese, when charged before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court this morning with gambling, said he was not taking part himself, but was merely watching a "school" of gamblers. He took no part whatever in the game. A long-sought defendant certainly was gambling, and was the only one out of the lot he had been able to arrest. Defendant was discharged.

"The Witness for the Defence."

It is now proposed that this Play will commence at 8 p.m., in the Theatre Royal on St. George's Day, the 23rd inst. This will make the finish at about 10.30 p.m., at which hour a Special Theatre Supper will be served in the Grill Room of the Hong Kong Hotel. Those who have engaged tables for dinner can have some for the supper by arranging with the Hotel.

Appointments.

It is notified in the Government Gazette that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the Honourable Mr. David Landale to be a member of the Recreation Grounds Committee, as representative of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club, vice Mr. Edward Victor David Parr, resigned. His Excellency the Governor has also been pleased to re-appoint the Hon. Mr. David Landale to be a member of the Authorized Architects' Committee.

Hidden Opium.

At the Police Court this morning a Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood with having in his possession 20 tools of prepared opium. A Chinese revenue officer stated that he went aboard the s.s. Wan Lee, a small Chinese vessel engaged in the rice trade between Saigon and Hongkong, with Revenue Officer Clarke. He searched the quarters of the crew. Defendants' buck was also searched, at the head of which witness discovered a loose panel in which he found the opium hidden. Revenue Officer Clarke said when the opium was shown to him defendant admitted it belonged to him. His Worship ordered his discharge.

Uncial's Possession of Coal.

At the Police Court this morning six Chinese—four men and two women—all of a junk, were charged before Mr. A. Dyer Ball with being in unlawful possession of 50 tons of coal, valued at \$150. Mr. W. E. L. Stanton appeared for defendants, who pleaded not guilty. Evidence was given by Inspector Gordon that the Police had received information that a coal junk had gone down to Shantou to sell coal, which had been stolen from Yemuti. A Police launch was sent to pursue. The junk doubled back and was landing the coal on the shore at Kowloon City before the Police launch could come up with her. The excuse given by defendants was that when loading 20 tons of it had accumulated in the bilge of the junk. Mr. Stanton asked for a remand, which was granted.

ANNIVERSARY BANQUET.

Important Speeches on Shipping and Commerce.

thought it expressed the views of Americans better than he could hope to do. The letter stated, inter alia:—

"There never was a time in the history of the world when two great nations were so closely and vitally dependent each upon the other as Great Britain and the United States are to-day. What ever may be the ties of blood, or history in common to bind them; whatever tradition, institutions, or ties of language or of law there may be to draw them together, are all overwhelmed, swallowed up, in the great need in common which the world war has engendered. And the one word which in a practical way sums up most of what both nations need is Shipping." Every ounce of tonnage possessed by either nation is distinct, definite and practical asset of the greatest value to the other. Every ship that can be added to the fleet of one, is added to the benefit of the other. The time for jealous rivalry between American and British shipping interests, if ever it existed, certainly is now gone. With one interest and ambition, and a single great aim ahead of both peoples, their shipping interests could not, if they wished, be otherwise than sympathetic and loyal to each other. The need of common action as to shipping, and the great common interest of the two peoples in shipping will continue for years after the war. I am glad to feel that the union of the two peoples is to be enduring."

The toast of the Pacific Mail Company and American friends was accorded much honour.

The toast was responded to by Mr. Bitter, who, in the course of a well-phrased speech, said:—The return of peace will impose onious duties upon the governments of the human race and upon the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon brotherhood: these the greatest burden of all the earth to see that the principles of Democracy for which the great fight is being won on the battle-fields of war are preserved hereafter on the battle-fields of trade and commerce. The American and the British idea of their government has always been individualistic, that is, that the government exists for the benefit of man, for the highest good of the individual as opposed to the Teutonic idea that the government was everything and the individual nothing. The Anglo-Saxon sacrificed his government for the people, the Teuton sacrifices the people for the government. The former has been free, but hapless to a degree, the latter has been a slave, but efficient. Driven by the necessities of war the American and British peoples have voluntarily imposed upon themselves for the time being an exacting but sufficient government control sacrificing all the rights of the individual for the safety of mankind. The higher efficiency of the governments with their enlarged powers while it has sacrificed the treasures of individualism has nevertheless shown to us all the shortcomings in all branches of our life, and upon the ability of our peoples as individuals to remedy these obvious defects of our past must depend whether or not the individual is to be paramount or whether he is to become merely a cog in a great essential machine more after the Germanic than the democratic pattern. When we consider that vast armies have been withdrawn from productive employment when we consider the visitations of noble ships wrecks in the depths of the seas, broad highways, a prey to the endless ambition of the cruellest species, the human race has yet produced and then when we consider that under the more exacting and efficient government control with its better adjustments of production and consumption these same peoples the world over have been fed and clothed with but slight material deprivation, surely commercial men must admit that in the past the world's resources have not been utilized to the best advantage of all mankind and as far as our Government has failed to meet its obligation of efficient distribution of its resources and condemned as inefficient. When peace comes, bringing with it a general shaking of the governmental grip on the productive and distributing

(Continued on page 5.)

ANNIVERSARY BANQUET.

(Continued from Page 4.)

agencies of the world, then will come the supreme test of our historic theory of life and as the individual rises to the occasion and solves the problems of his calling, will depend the direction which our future government must take. We shall never be permitted again to resume the wasteful inefficient methods of our previous life and unless as individuals and privately we can solve the problems and meet the demand for an improved and efficient service safeguarding the needs of all the world, and not only the favoured few then our pride individualism and personal freedom must give way before a continued regime of government control and direction, and the only way this high-degree of efficiency can be obtained is through the combined efforts of all the commercial interests of the world working for the world's good. A long step forward will have been taken when the American and Briton decide that they can and will work in harmony commercially after the war, as they have in the war. Americans have come lately to understand better many things in the British character incomprehensible before and no doubt the Britisher has come to understand better many things in the American character incomprehensible to him. This spirit of understanding and sympathy will never wane, it will grow and commercially it will come to fruition in time, with the closer union and co-operation of efforts devoted to the glory and prosperity of the whole Anglo-Saxon family when American and Briton alike side by side shall strive for the welfare of our race as now individually we strive for the glory of the Stars and Stripes or the Union Jack. The shipping of the two nations must do its part in promoting the growth of this spirit. There should be no space in the scheme of things hereafter for rivalries and antagonism between American and British shipping interests. Shipping is one of the most important links in our commerce, and with the power it exerts in the world to-day by reason of its present position British shipping is in a particularly favoured position to do the generous thing and join hands, and American shipping, strong in its assured future, should welcome an offer of friendship. If those who are responsible for the destinies of the shipping of both nations have the vision and the courage they will not fail to make these dreams come true and demonstrate to the world that the Anglo-Saxon democracy needs no slave-driving autocracy to make it efficient. (Applause) He submitted the toast of "Allied Shipping" and the Hongkong Mercantile Community."

The Hon. Mr. David Lansdale thanked Mr. Ritter for the eloquent way in which he had proposed the health of Allied shipping and Hongkong commerce. The first duty before Allied shipping at the moment was to convey the American Army and its equipment to France. (Hear, hear) and he hoped that every effort was being made to concentrate every available ship on the Atlantic in order that that splendid young army might be landed in France in time to take part in those great decisive battles which had begun and were likely to continue throughout the summer. He was sure they would bear their part in bringing about that victory which they all hoped for. (Applause). Shipping in this part of the world, at the commencement of the war, after the first few months of disturbance was able to carry on its business without much interference. For that they owed a great deal to the navy and they were fortunate in having the assistance of Commodore Anstruther and later Commodore Sandeman as well as Colonel Morgan, who, as head of the Naval Intelligence Department, made great efforts on behalf of shipping. (Hear, hear). He was very glad that the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce was able to write a letter of acknowledgement before Colonel Morgan left for home. At the same time and the submarine activities

affected losses in shipping elsewhere they were drawn on for a great number of ships and now they were really down to bed rock, with hardly enough ships to carry on the trade of this part of the world. But they did not complain. All the resources of every body should be placed at the service of the country in times like these. There was a sort of unwritten understanding among British shipowners that they could not take advantage of war conditions to establish themselves in trades which they were not interested in before the war and he felt quite confident that the justice of that would be recognised by all Allied shipping interests, and that they would refrain from taking advantage of the diabolical circumstances of the times through which they were now going. The firm he represented and the companies it managed had long worked in harmony and friendship with the Pacific Mail and long might that friendship continue. He hoped that after the war they would get back their steamers and be able to run them free of Government control. (Laughter). Lord Ischape, in his able speech at the annual meeting of the P. and O. Company, put the matter very concisely when he said "We want no Government interference with our business when the Defence of the Realm Act is no longer necessary." He fully endorsed that opinion. He thought that the nationalisation of shipping would be a mistake and bring disaster to the shipping interests of any country which adopted it. A successful business depended upon individual enterprise, readiness of decision, and the accepting of responsibility for full authority by the principals who made decisions. Those were qualities which were not usually cultivated by the methods of Government departments working. (Hear, hear). He thought that any country which took shipping, or any business or industry, out of the control of individual enterprise would take a retrograde step. Mr. Ritter had given them some ideals of what should be done after the war. Would universal free trade not go a great way towards the realisation of those ideals he suggested? There had been and he supposed there always would be discussion and difference of opinion as to whether Great Britain should remain a free trade country, but he did not think that there could be any discussion as to whether the world should generally practice free trade. (Hear, hear). He thought that that would be going a great way towards effecting the objects which all would like to see come about. He could not sit down without paying a tribute to the Captains, Officers and men who manned allied ships. They owed them a deep debt of gratitude and if anyone had served their country they had. They might well be proud of their seamen. (Applause).

H. E. Major General Ventris, in the course of a few remarks, proposed the health of the Chairman, this toast being drunk with musical honours.

The Chairman, in responding, said that he did not think those proceedings would be complete unless they drank to the men who were taking all the risks—the men who were fighting in France. (Hear, hear and applause). The toast was heartily drunk, the Hotel orchestra playing the "Stars and Stripes" and the National Anthem.

At Vladivostok.

The President of the Vladivostok Stock Exchange recently requested the Consular Body at that port to take immediate action to defend the lives and property of the inhabitants, and also appealed to the Japanese and Chinese governments to assist, writes the Critic.

French Consul at Kobe.

We understand that Mr. Carpenter, French Consul at Kobe, has been transferred to a post of corresponding rank at Bombay. Mr. Simons of the French Consular service in Egypt, has been appointed to Kobe. Pending his arrival, Mr. Valentini, of the French Consulate at Yokohama, will be in charge of the Consulate at Kobe.

1893.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending April 20, 1893.)

The Dollar.

April 13. "The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2/8."

Hongkong Polo Club

Sky Meeting.

April 14.—"The following is the programme of the Polo Sky Meeting which is to be held in the Race Course, Happy Valley, to-morrow afternoon—

President—His Excellency Sir William Robinson, K. C. M. G. Patrons—His Excellency vice-admiral the hon. Sir E. R. Fremantle, K. C. B.; His Excellency Major-General Digby Barker, O. B.; Commodore Sir Palliser, B. N. Committee—the hon. T. H. Whitehead, Capt. Reynolds, B. A.; H. L. Smith, E. Q.; Sirs—Shropshire Light Infantry, J. Armstrong, E. Q., Captain Da Boulay, R. A.; Captain Thomas, A. S. C., T. F. Hough, E. Q. C. E. Rock-Kene, E. Q.; Shropshire Light Infantry, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—F. H. May, E. Q., Judge—the hon. C. P. Chater, Starter—John Grant, E. Q., Clerk of the Scales—J. Armstrong, E. Q., Clerk of the Course—C. E. Rock-Kene, E. Q."

Accident.

April 15.—Yesterday afternoon while Mr. F. H. May, Acting Captain Superintendent of Police, was out driving, his horse took fright at some object in the road and suddenly shied round to the other side and got amongst a lot of loose iron bars with which both horse and driver got severely bruised and torn; only narrowly escaping more serious injuries."

Sir R. Mart.

April 15.—"We learn privately from the North, through a reliable channel, that the departure of Sir Robert Hart from Peking for Europe will probably be delayed indefinitely, because the Imperial authorities are very anxious to have the assistance of his Ulster cuteness and well-known diplomatic ability in the Peking dispute, which it is feared may lead to serious complications between Russia and China. We give the report for what it may be worth—it seems likely enough to be true."

Plain William Robinson.

April 16.—"His Excellency the Governor is described in Saturday's Gazette in reference to the Praya Reclamation Ordinance, as plain "William Robinson."

A Curious Peculiarity.

April 17.—"A curious peculiarity of the Chinese race, as demonstrated by medical records, we believe, is that the right test (for booting) imposed in various European organisations—army, navy, police, and so on always proves too much for the Chinese, since, as all doctors in the East know, the Mongolian is physically unable to "wink the other eye." They soon learn, however, in the Hongkong police force."

Suicides.

April 18.—"There have been several suicides lately among the Chinese women of the "unfortunate" class. There is nothing of very great public interest in this fact, though it is one of the recorded for what it is worth, but the police seem to regard it as a secret more valuable than the details of a nihilist plot. Some people cannot help being mad!"

Prudence and Sagacity.

April 19.—"When some cynics two or three years ago planted a hedge of young trees in front of the H. and S. bank building in Hongkong, and tied the bank to them, the prudence and sagacity displayed were universally applauded. But with the constant strain on the mooring rope, with a rude shock every now and then when a Bank man goes to gool, or escapes to Canton, at a cost either way of a lakh or so every time it is no wonder that the trees look worn out and overburdened with care. Something must be done to ease them, both for airtight reasons and a commercial protection, lest the whole Bank goes. It would be as well if, instead of tying the building to a tree, some of the Bank people could be tied to the top branches, by the neck."

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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OXFORD SAUSAGES.

CAMBRIDGE "

PORK "

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&C. "

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RUBBER and SILK OILSKINS.
HEAVY MARCHING BOOTS.NEW COLUMBIA
DANCE RECORDS.

A 5944 (It's not your Nationality, is You, True
Every Little While) Waltz
A 5947 (Song of the Night) Waltz
A 5660 (When my Ship comes In) One-Step
(Settle down in One-Home Town) Waltz
A 5929 (Charming) Waltz
A 5928 (A Dream) Waltz
A 5081 (Kerry Mills) Barn Dance
Barn Dance Gavotte

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POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkins, O.B.E., etc.—

Discipline Board.

Reference Orders February 19th

and 20th, a Discipline Board will

sit only when summoned, and not

regularly on Mondays.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENT.

HOCKEY.

H.K.D.C. v. 83rd Co. R.G.A.

THE following team will represent the Defence Corps in this League Match at Happy Valley on MONDAY, July 1, 1918, at 5.00 P.M.—

Equipment Parade.

Attention of all members of

No. 1, 2 and 3 Companies

is drawn to Orders of April 12th

and 13th.

P. H. Cobb.

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Hongkong, 1st April, 1918.E. V. D. Parr,
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Empress of Russia Aug. 29thMonteagle
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GENERAL AGENT, PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,
Page 752.J. M. WALLACE,
GENERAL AGENT,
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Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" Apr. 24th.

S.S. "ECUADOR" May 22nd.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" June 19th.

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NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA		
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE		
LONDON	OR LIVERPOOL, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOSA, BAY & CAPE TOWN, VICTORIA & PORT ALLEGRA, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY, VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI, HOKKAIDO, PANAMA, CALIFORNIA, VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO, DELAGOSA, PENANG & RANGOON.	
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Next sailings from Hongkong.

Katori Maru SAT., 13th APR., at 11 a.m.

Suwa Maru WED., 15th APR., at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 293 & 293.

B. MORI, Manager.

For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.

Omitting Manila Eastbound.

Wireless Telegraphy.

HONGKONG—VICTORIA B.C.—SEATTLE VIA MANILA, SHANGHAI,

NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND TOKYO.

Operated by the magnificently and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fusimi Maru," "Sewa Maru," "Kashima Maru," & "Katori Maru," each of over 21,000 tons displacement.

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NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND TOKYO.

Operated by the magnificently and splendid

BROSSARD, MOPIN & CO.

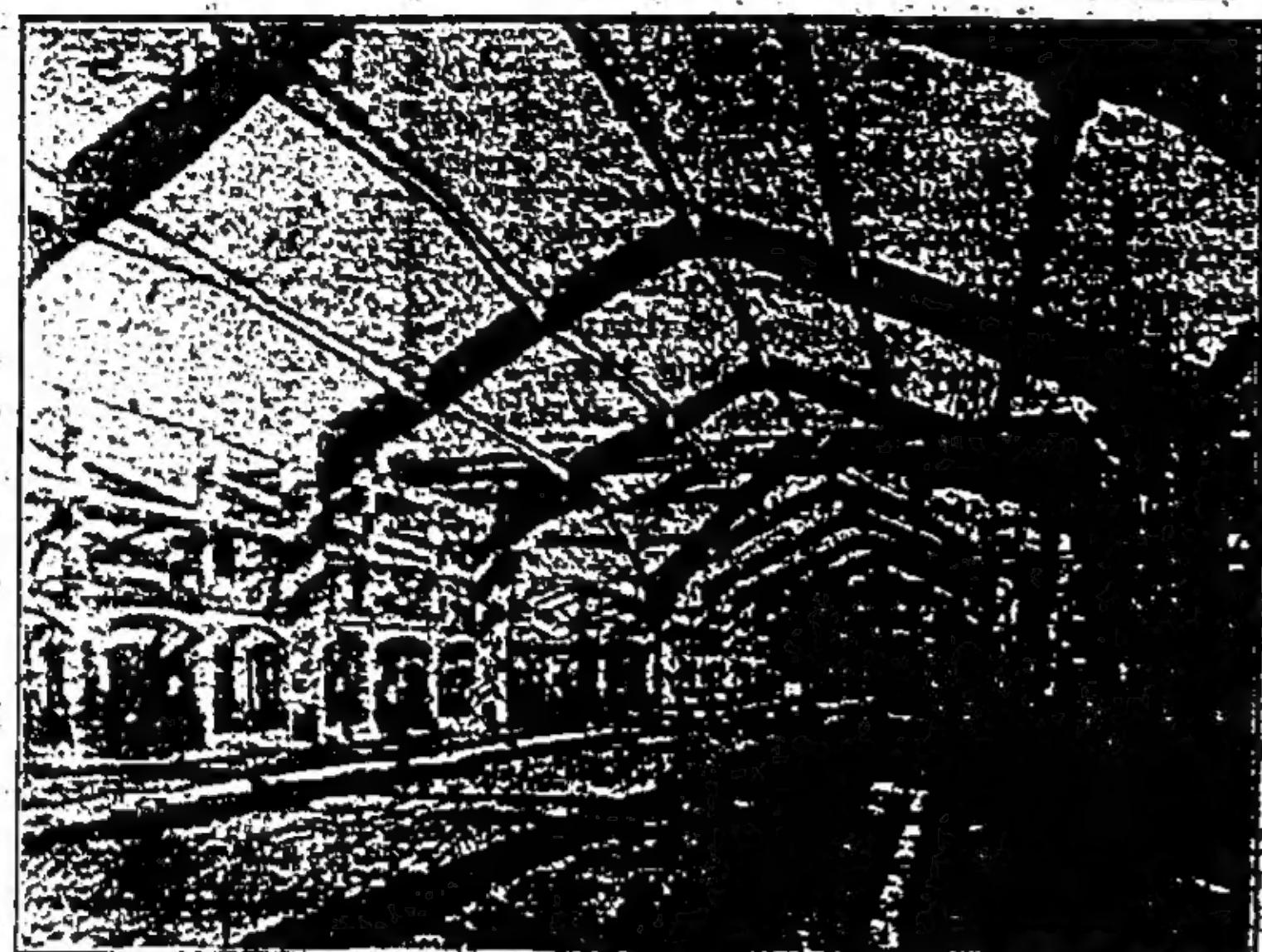
Telegraphic Address—BROSSARD
Telephone—2566.

CIVIL ENGINEERS,
King's Building,
HONGKONG.

Codes. A.B.C., 5th, A.Z. Francais,
Omnibus and Private.

Agencies:—SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PEKIN and TIENSIN.

REINFORCED CONCRETE IS ABSOLUTELY
FIRE PROOF AND OFFERS SUBSTANTIAL
RESISTANCE TO EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.



REINFORCED CONCRETE WORKS: THE
Road and Railway Bridges, Bunds,
Wharves, Weirs, Retaining Walls,
Dams, Industrial Buildings, Towers,
Tanks, Godowns, Frameworks Cul-
verts, Vaults, Floors, Roofs, Piles
hollow and full, all lengths and
sizes, Sole and Foundation plat-
forms, Chimneys, Poles for supporting
Telegraph and Telephone lines
and carrying Electric Light and
Power.

COMMISSION, IMPORT & EXPORT

Industrial materials for railways,
factories, mines, iron, steel, pipes,
angle bars, steel joists, iron
sheets, motors and Fitchet's fire-
proof safes.

SAIGON CENTRAL MARKET.

M. M. Brossard, Mopin and Co., shall be pleased to study all technical and industrial questions and are prepared to supply specifications and plans on every kind of metallic or reinforced concrete construction which may be required. Address as above or to their agents Wm. C. JACK & Co., Ltd., 14, Des Vœux Road, Central.

Reinforced Concrete

SPECIALISTS.

THE SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONGKONG.



WAR BOND DRAWING 3 QUESTIONS 3 AND ANSWERS

QUESTION A.—How many tickets have you purchased or how many are you interested in?

ANSWER A.—99.

QUESTION B.—Is the winning number amongst them?

ANSWER B.—Of Course!

QUESTION C.—If so what are you going to do with the proceeds?

ANSWER C.—Give 1/3rd to Charity and pouch the balance.

The foregoing are reasonable answers to the questions but you may have some better ones; if so, please submit them to "War Bond Answers," Post Office Box No. 351, Hongkong, who will give judgment thereon, and sender of the best answers will receive TWO WAR BOND TICKETS AND 5 TOMBOLA SPILLS. Any number of alternative answers may be sent in but winner will be required to produce a War Bond Ticket already purchased for each answer submitted. All alternative answers to be sent in by the 23rd of April. They may be in comic, poetic or tragic vein.

Judging of answers will be made by the St. George's Day Publicity Committee!

TICKETS are on sale at Banks, Clubs, Hotels, Leading Stores, and the Hongkong and South China War Saving Association c/o the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Yokohama Specie Bank. The gross profits of the Yokohama Specie Bank for the half-year ended December 31 1917, including Y.2,220,757.81 brought forward amounted to Y.51,984,743.82 from which the sum of Y.46,084,294.89 was deducted for interest, taxes, current expenses, rebate on bill current, bad and doubtful debts, bonus for officers and clerks, etc., leaving a balance of Y.5,830,418.73 for appropriation. At the meeting at Yokohama on March 9 Y.1,000,000.00 was added to the reserve fund, and a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum was declared absorbing Y.2,160,000.00. The balance, Y.2,720,448.73 was carried forward. The bank has decided to establish new branches at Shimonoseki, Manila, Jaya, Surabaya, and Buenos Aires.

F.M.S. Prosperity. From a financial statement published in the Federated Malay States Government Gazette, it would appear that during the first nine months of 1917 the F.M.S. invested about \$14,500,000. in British War Loans—making about 30 millions in all so invested up to that date. The presentation of a dreadnought to the British Navy, a cash gift which may ultimately reach the best part of \$2,000,000 with more to go, is no mean help rendered by these small States with a population of little more than a million, says the Malay Mail. When, in the years gone by, the British Government told the Malay Sultans that British Agent would administer the Government on their behalf, how little could the authorities have foreseen that their trusteeship would not only give safety to British traders, but would ultimately be of enormous benefit to the protecting Power. Tin, of course, was extensively worked by the Chinese even then, but there was apparently no other source of wealth from a jungle-covered land which possessed neither roads nor railways.

Compulsory War Loan. Details of proposals, to compulsory subscriptions to war loans, usually carried into law in New Zealand, are given in the Board of Trade Journal.

Expenditure whose liability in come for the year ended March 31, 1916, was not less than £700,000,000.

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Embassy Cigarettes

There has been no alteration in size, weight, quality or manufacture of "Embassy" since 1914.

Every Virginia Leaf used in the manufacture of Embassy Cigarettes is selected and blended by specialists, skilled in the art of their profession.

Sold in Boxes of 10 & in airtight tins of 25 & 50 Cigarettes.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Company Ltd.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 15th April, 1918,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at the Tatoo Sugar Refinery (For account of the concerned)

133 Bales Gunny Bags

(slightly damaged by fire and water.)

543 Bales Gunny Bags

(slightly damaged by water.)

N.B. Intending purchasers must obtain a pass to view the goods from the undersigned.

Terms.—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

Auctioneer.

NOTICES.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP
COMPANY LIMITED.

AN Interim Dividend of 8% (\$4.00) per share has been declared payable on the 18th instant. Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 18th instant both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & CO.

General Managers,
Douglas Steamship Co. Ltd.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1918.

NOTICES.

THIRD LIBERTY LOAN.

THE Subscription List for the THIRD LIBERTY LOAN of U.S. \$3,000,000,000 carrying interest at 4 1/4 per cent. per annum closes in America on 4th May, 1918.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION is prepared to receive applications up to 25th April on the following terms:

5% on application.
20% on 2nd May.

35% on 11th July.

40% on 8th August.

and will also grant loans against this security.

NOTICES.
HONGKONG SCHOOLS'
SPORTS.

WAI KEE.
FLAG & SAILMAKER
No. 129, Des Vaux Road Central
Top Floor,
HONGKONG,
Telephone No. 1833

ASAHI BEER.



NOTICES.

CANADIAN WAR EXPENDITURE.

Ottawa, April 11.
In the House of Commons, Sir Robert Borden said the war expenditure of Canada so far has been \$26,000,000 dollars. The expenditure for the current year is estimated to be \$816,000,000, including \$443,000,000 military expenditure, of which \$225,000,000 will be expended abroad while \$34,000,000 will be spent on the construction of trans-Atlantic merchantmen.

BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE AT VERSAILLES.

London, April 11.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that Major General Sackville West has been appointed acting British military representative on the Supreme War Council at Versailles in place of General Rawlinson.

THE PALESTINE CAMPAIGN.

London, April 11.
A Palestine official message says: Our troops westward of the Turkeram-Ramleh Railway advanced the line on a five mile front for 1/2 miles in depth capturing the villages of Elieh, and Raifi. The prisoners included a few Germans.

GERMAN CENSORSHIP.

Pan-Germanism Given Full Play.

On January 17th the Main Committee of the Reichstag dealt with the censorship question. The deputy Herr Gotmann declared that the arbitrary conduct of the commanding generals exceeded all bounds, though only those possessing certain political views were the sufferers. The propaganda of the Fatherland Party was abated and strong pressure was exercised on Government officials to join the Fatherland Party.

He proceeded:—“Count Bothmer, acting on behalf of Admiral von Tirpitz, has declared that the submarine war should have begun a year earlier than it was. All criticism of this view is, however, prevented by the censorship. Numerous articles on this subject by Captain Pfeiffer have already been suppressed. An article

by Vice-Admiral von Galster on the development of U-boat construction was prohibited on the grounds of scarcity of paper. It was even forbidden to refer to the fact that von Galster had been made an honorary doctor. The Kaiser and the Imperial Chancellor may be attacked, but the leader of the Fatherland Party must remain sacrosanct.”

The speaker cited the case of a man who was not permitted to visit his wife, who was seriously ill in Holland, because he was suspected of pacifist leanings. Professor Quidde's pamphlets were suppressed but Pan-German pamphlets were allowed to appear. The Prussian War Ministry warned Professor Schicking against the publication of one of his pamphlets, although it had been already passed by the censorship in Saxony. The German Peace Society was not allowed even to circulate its programme. Nothing he said, would impress until the censorship had taken out of the hands of the military authorities.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

APRIL 12th, 13th, 14th & 15th, 1918.

“THE FATAL RING.”

Episode 9: Episode 10.

“THE DICE OF DEATH” “THE PERILOUS PLUNGE.”

Pathé's British Gazette No. 439.

And

Comedies.

Special engagement

of

May Yohe

in

Ballads & Patriotic Songs.

For

To-night only.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

First Class Grill Room & Restaurant.

EUROPEAN BAKERS CONFECTIONERS & CATERERS

16, Des Vaux Road, Central

To-night

To suit the convenience of our numerous

Customers we have re-arranged the PRICES of

our monthly TIFFIN and DINNER tickets.

From APRIL 15th these

Tickets will be issued

at \$18. each.

The Tickets are available

For 30 Tiffins.

or Dinners

ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR PICNICS, TEAS, DINNERS,
ETC.

PROMPT & EFFICIENT SERVICE GUARANTEED.

Mrs. N. BABBAGE,

POST OFFICE.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:—

Parcel not over 3 lbs... 90 cents.

Do... 1 lbs... \$1.10

Do... 1 1/2 lbs... 2.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

The Parcel Post service to places in Szechuan Province is suspended until further notice.

The London Post Office advises that all parcels (except those for Prisoners of War) and all sample packets for Denmark, Holland, Norway, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland will be stopped by the Military Censors unless posted under a War Office permit.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

The Parcel Post service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces) and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Edinburg, French Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Basra have been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Szechuan and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The service to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Unsealed parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yenan and Mengtsze and other places in the Provinces of Yunnan and Kiangsi should be superimposed with the words “For delivery by the Chinese Post Office.”

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

TUESDAY, 16th April.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—14th April, 9 a.m.

Fermosa via Keeling—14th April, 9 a.m.

Wuhaiwei & Chingfo—14th April, 9 a.m.

Swatow—14th April, 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—14th April, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 15th April.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow via Keeling—14th April, 9 a.m.

Swatow Amoy and Foochow—14th April, 9 a.m.

FRIDAY, 19th April.

Tentian—18th April, 11 a.m.

THURSDAY, 18th April.

Amoy—18th April, 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 16th April.

Amoy—16th April, 9 a.m.

FRIDAY, 19th April.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—19th April, Noon.

Philippines Islands—19th April, 9 p.m.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William
Code Burnett at 11 Lee House Street, in the City of Victoria
Hong Kong.